A WOMAN'S "PIGHTS" VINDICATED.

The Sevon Regiment of the City of New-York. after accidentally wounding a woman at their encamp-ment here last Summer, and rendering her a cripple for life, have deserted her. No wonder that, thus situated, they have liberally drawn upon their friends and the press to come to the rescue of their honor. In that behalf violence has been done to the facts of the ouer, as well as outrage committed upon the requisi-

that behalf violence has been done to the facts of the stage, as well as outrage committed upon the requisitions, as well as outrage committed upon the requisitions of ordinary courtesy; and it is not doubted that you will cheerfully give place to a few lines of comment and explanation, designed to disabuse the public mild of erroneous impressions.

The disposition nowhere exists to detract one iotathem what is really praise worthy or commendable in the action of the Regiment toward Mrs. Castle; but the "unbounded benevolence" sopompously heralded in this matter, taking their own statements at fall credit, consists in expending some \$700 in attendance upon Mrs. C. and the burial of her child, with a final tender to her of \$500, upon the express and sole condition that she would execute a written instrument, prepared for the occasion, releasing the Regiment, and each and every member thereof, from all future listent of the consistency of the stage of the

cured." It is hoped that she may survive her injuries, but it is by no means certain that she will. At the interview arranged to close up the business at the invitation of the Regiment, Mrs. C. was still in an enfection of the Regiment, Mrs. C. was still in an enfection of the Regiment, Mrs. C. was still in an enfection of the Regiment, and was advised that there might not only be a doubt of her recovery at all, but even if her recovery became "complete," her arm would probably be forever useless. It was under such circumstances, and with such gloomy prospects for the future, that Mrs. Castle ventured to appeal to the generosity of the Committee of the Seventh Regiment, headed by Colonel Duryea. But they would not entertain the appeal for a moment—they would not entertain the appeal for a moment—they would not allow her even a day or two's delay to reflect upon her position, or to accertain her rights. Overwhelmed by her feelings, she desimed then signing the release; and the consequence is in her rights. Overwhelmed by the consequence chined then signing the release; and the consequence, is she finds herself entirely deserted by the Regunent, and thrown, broken in frame and in spirit, upon her converse. Such is the and thrown, broken in frame and in spirit, upon her own scanty and inadequate resources. Such is the "unbounded benevolence"—such the vaunted magnanimity—of the Seventh Regiment of the City of New-York! They shot down a woman, rendering her named and useless for life; and while her wounds are yet bleeding, and careful attention and medical skill are still needed, they propose to turn her adrift—to eke out, it may be, a brief existence of misery and anguish—with the contemptible pittance of five hundred dollars! If this is not adding insult to injury, were what is it?

dred dollars! If this is not adding insult to injury, pray what is it?

It is only quite recently that the Regiment has sought to hedge round legal technicalities. When the accident occurred, sharing in the general regret, they instinctively acted upon the impulses of a pure humanity. They started out with the intention of doing a noble act, of benevolence worthy of their name and fame, but have most signally and lamentably failed in the performance. There is time to retrieve their honor yet, and it is hoped that they will review their position. The spectacle of a Regiment of 800 men, boasting of their wealth, standing and respectability, being prosecuted by a poor woman, whom they have irreparably injured, for a reasonable recompense, is a stigma upon the profession and a disgrace to the age. No breach of etiquette—no prosecution whatever—no over-nice or too refined sensibility—no "rule of law"—no indiscretion of friends—no "ill-advised" suggestions of connel—can or ought to relieve them from the moral cretion of friends—no "ill-advised" suggestions of connsel—can or ought to relieve them from the moral and honorable obligation to protect, succor, and main-

and honorable obligation to protect, succor, and maintain her to the last.

The imputation that Mis. Castle is seeking "extertional damage" in this matter, is simply gratuitous. She has made no specific demand, nor attempted, at any time, to dictate terms. Her only offense consists in supplicating the generosity of the regiment—her sapplication being peremptorily denied. The "done-"tions of farms," that are talked of—the "aloptisn" mammery—with the "grand balls" projected for her benefit—are all afterthoughts. They would not even pay over the \$500 without the execution on the instant of an unconditional release! Thus the unfortunate woman has been left no alternative but a recourse to the law, to test her rights in the premises. It is not for me to say—it is not for the public press or public meetings to determine—whether she will be able to maintain her action or not; but most sincerely do I hope that a jury of the country may be enabled to demoustrate to the world that all genaine humanity did not die out with the "counterfeit presentment"—the fizzle—of the Seventh Regiment.

Kingston, March 18, 1856.**

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. HENSHAW, U. S. A. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I have just seen a paragraph from The Washington Star, in relation to my trial by a Court-Martial for disobedience of orders, disrespect to the commanding officer, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The public take but little interest in personal matters, and I should not have intruded my own mpen its notice, but for the needless publicity that has been given to them; nor shall I reply any further than to give a brief statement of the origin of and the circumstances out of which this trial arose, in order to correct the erroneous impressions which such a paragraph is apt to create among those who are unacquainted with military habits, and especially military justice. The publication of the whole proceedings will disclose facts of so outrageous a character as to render it impossible to touch upon them in this communication without indulging in personalities unnecessary to my defense against a publication that can only be injurious by not being understood.

ne injurious by not being understood.

A year ago last January I was directed to make my nen clean out the yard of one of my officers, and I was required to superintend it in person. The order was a verbal one, and was in every particular contrary to the established printed regulations of the army, which requires such orders to be given in writing, and expressly defines how and by whom such mental labor is to be performed. This order being irregular and nu-just, both to the men and myself, and its object to hu-milate me, by making me superintend the cleaning of the yard of one of my subordinates, I domanded it in the yard of one of my subordinates, I domanded it in writing, as required by regulations, and expressed my intention to remonstrate to higher authority. This ended the interview, and the following morning the order was issued in writing without requiring me to superintend its execution, and I accordingly gave the necessary instructions on the subject, but nevertheless proceeded to write a remonstrance against the injunctice to my men, reporting at the same time the official insolence and abuse that they, as well as nearly every officer in the post, had for a long time been subjected to. A week after this occurrence, to my surprise, a false charge of refusing to obey the order was preferred against me, and an attempt was made to inform the commanding officer that the necessary instructions had been given on the subject, but that up to that time the means provided for the purpose by him were insufficient to accomplish it. This explanation would of course have removed all grounds for such a charge, but explanations were refused, and even a remark was prohibited. I then perceived that the charge was conbut explanations were refused, and even a remark was prohibited. I then perceived that the charge was con-corted as an offset to my remonstrance; for it seems to have been a long-settled principle at head-quarters that, when mutual accusations are preferred by a com-mander and his subordinate, the latter must succumb, right or wrong; and as the serious charges made by me could be evaded in no other way, this counter-charge was reorted to, and all efforts to show its in-justice absolutely templied. This is not a more recharge was recorted to, and all efforts to show its injustice absolutely repelled. This is not a mere exparte assertion; it is on record and is part of the evidence of a disinterested officer, and remains uncontroverted. Every military man knows that a refusal to obey an order is followed by an immediate arrest; and the remarkable circumstance in this case is the fact that no notice was taken of it until a week after, when my remonstrance was to be forwarded. This is a brief statement of all the particulars in relation to this charge. The only witness offered is proof of it was the Commanding officer himself, while the testimony for the defense was circumstantial and documentary, including that of the officer whose vard occasioned the con-

mg that of the officer whose yard occasioned the c that no Court in Christerdom but a Court-Martial (composed of half the number authorized by law and a majority junior to me in rank) could have sustained this solitary witness.

this solitary witness.

In the month of May following I obtained a copy of the letter be forwarded with my complaint, and then discovered that be had also gone beyond the pale of his official father to inflict upon me a gross outrage and personal insuit, in which (although conched in such ambiguous terms as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining fully all that was mount) the intention to cast charmed the possibility of ascertaining fully all that was mount) the intention to cast charmed in point my statements and prevent an investigation was nevertheless sufficiently evident. This conduct drew from the still graver a cusations against bim, which I farwarded to headquarters, and effered to prove; and to afford him an opportunity to ask for a preinpt investigation. I sent him a copy of them; and

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. | for this latter act (which most men would pronounce a duty) I was tried, and adjudged guilty of contempt

for this latter act which most men would prosounce a duty) I was fried, and adjudged guilty of contempt and disrespect.

In July I represented the accumulating injustice I was laboring under from so long a delay in ordering an investigation, and the rapid dispersion of important witnesses, but nearly a year clapsed without any decided intimation of the decision of the Department being received. At last, in November, and five days before the Court was to meet, (at a distant post,) I received notice of it. My most important witness on the first charge was then dying, and, as I anticipated, various others had dispersed beyond my reach.

The charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" was (without any prior inquiry or lovestigation) preferred upon the despotic assumption that my accusations were not true, and I refused to meet it upon the ground that it was a violation of law and natural right to arbitrarily reverse the position of accuser and accused, until they had been duly investigated and pronounced unfounded. I was, therefore, adjudged guilty because (as is alleged) I failed to prove them. If this were so it would not have been surprising after so extraordinary a delay. But the fact is, that while I refused to recognize this charge, and not withstanding the loss of some most important witnesses, I did, in connection with the two first, prove substantially by five officers and six or seven men every material allegation, and there is no evidence on record to impeach them, and the Court by its decision has repudiated every one of them.

Formerly, long, ardnous and perilons services, such

them, and the Court by he decision has repeated every one of them.

Formerly, long, ardnous and perilons services, such as mine, were entitled to some consideration, even when censure was deserved, but now rank, without regard to the person holding it, affords immunity to despetic acts of tyranny and oppression that would rouse the spirit of a seint.

John C. Hesshaw,

Fort Arbuckle, C. N., Feb. 26, 1856.

HENRY HEINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Henry Heine is dead. His poetical genius as inspiration, as well as in the mastership of form, is generally acknowledged; but justice is not done to his character. Heine was the most bitter and unrelenting enemy of all shams in whatever aureola, garb and sanctity they might be wrapped. He accordingly had numerous enemies. Doubtless he enjoyed striking at all kinds of eminence right and left, and loved to make all kinds of eminence right and tent, and over to make them wince and writhe under the lashes of his merci-less satire. He fought openly and without respite against everything on earth and in heaven which in his comprehension and judgment narrowed, and oppressed man in his unbunded expansion, in the use of his powers either of mind or body. He hated all kinds of comprehension and judgment narrowed, and oppressed man in his unbeunded expansion, in the use of his powers either of mind or body. He hated all kinds of tyrannies, the would-be moral and ascetic, as well as the intellectual and material, whether theosophical, theoratical, metaphysical, dogmatical, social, governmental, or conventional. He was the genius of destruction, such as was needed by the social and mental state of the European world. But he never was a hypocrite, and his last writings breathe the same spirit as those of his youth. His great drawback was an unbounded vanity, but even to that he never searfised the best part of mans susture, the trust in his own convictions. Goethe threw on Heine the reproach of want of love. But there was in Heine more real love of humanity—and that is the only true and carnest one—than in the stately, finished plasticism of the Goeman Jupiter. Heine was deeply devoted to the universal and breadest measure of social emancipation of mankind, for which the exquisite Jupiter did not care a farthing. Heine was not attached to any special form, nor had he any special love of this or that nationality, and these feelings alienated from him the Teutous, as Menzel, et hoc genus ownse. Heine, above all, was careful to observe his individuality, not to contaminate it according to his comprehension; vulgarity in ideas, notions, conseness of manners and behavior, were to him repulsive to the utimost, and he never hesitated to show it, as he never did anything to soothe or lessen the number of his enemies. He was confident in his power to show them fight on whatever ground they might choose, and to seize and destroy them. But there was in Heine a deep and sincere devotion to real and absolute good, a deep earnestness and deep tenderness for all the mental and material miseries of mankind. All those well acquainted with his various productions might easily find out these purest gens, provided they are capable of piercing the outworks of the unrivaled keen and sharp sareasm with which t areasm with which this genius surrounded his lofties

utbursts.
Such was Heine for those well acquainted with his Such was figure for those well acquainted with his mind, and above all for one who spent the best years of his youth in German Universities, and the best years of his active manhood in a brotherly intimacy with the deceased.

New York, March 11, 1356.

YANKEE AND GERMAN SLAVEHOLDERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane. Sir: In No. 752 of The Weekle Tribune, in an ar ticle headed "The Decay of Virginia," I find it asserted that a "Yankee," wherever he goes, carries his morals, his hatred of Slavery, his domestic institutions with him. I wish you to be aware that this rule is not without numerous exceptions. Of all evils none appears to be more infective than Slavery, and not a iew of your New-Englanders coming West and South to better their fortunes, are known soon to get befriended with the peculiar institution, and make as good people. It is true, some very few of the Eurogood people. It is true, some very lew of the European immigrants, although bred in utter borror of what on the other side of the Atlantic is considered as the most abomicable institution, do the same. It seems there are individuals who under all circumstances will have a support to the same of the same o stances will prefer being waited upon, and living and stances will prefer being whited upon, arthur an exerciping on the sweat of others, to self-exertion, and self-restriction to the enjoyment of such rights as they are willing to concede to all others. Such people will show their true character whenever they are placed in suitable circumstances, and will ride over their fellowheings in one way or other as soon as they can. The true and genuine respect of the influences of education, society, customs, religious views and the everchanging circumstances of life, is a rarity even in this country, and there are not very many that will stand the test if put to it.

the test if put to it.

In my own county there are not a few persons born and raised in the North-eastern States, some of them slave owners, others supporters and defenders of Slavery, not one of them—in my knowledge—even professing to be a Free-Soiler. There are 2,000 Ger-Slavery, not one of them—in my knowledge—terminal professing to be a Free-Solier. There are 2,000 Germans living in my county, among whom are eight slaveholders, and of these perhaps two only "like the institution pretty well," while the others consider it as an evil which they are unable to remove, and for the existence of which they are not responsible. A vast majority of the Germans, however, will on all occurrence to their other terminal professions and the contract against husions enter their most strenuous protest against bu man bendage in any shape whatsoever, and they will act with a mind not frantic but firm, when the time for action shall arrive. Suprenti sat. FAR WIST. action shall arrive. Sapienti sat.
Minouri, Feb. 22, 1856.

LIQUOR IN CROSSING THE ISTHMUS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Reading, as has been my custom for many years, your good temperance paper, I always find much that is instructive, but now and then something that I cannot assent to, as in your correspondent' advice to travelers, dated from San Francisco, Feb. 4. Permit me, as I have passed over the same ground. to give my experience as to the necessity of using liquors (good or bad) on the passage to California by way of the Isthmus. I made the journey in the com mencement of the fever season, having to stop at at Chagres (as bad as Aspinwall, and near by.) two nights and days. From previous statements I feared the deadly miasma. My companions carried with them liquors, to fortify themselves against fever, and the deadly miasma. My companions carried with them liquors, to fortify themselves against fever, and strongly urged me to do likewise. This I declined, and we started up the river Chagres. At first the water tasted saltish, and of course was, as the natives say, mucha maria—no good. My companions said, "you will have to use our good brandy yet," but I preferred an erange, which I found much more cooling than their fire-water. The natives gathered sugarcane, and we all liked it much. I bathed every day in fresh or salt water, and after living neartwo months on the isthmus, left it a stout, healthy and happy mad. I should say that I ruse early and walked three or four miles every day, (but not in the heat of the day, as many did.) taking only one meal of meat daily, with abundance of fruits and vegetables. My experience teaches me, after crossing the Isthmus in the dry and wet seasons, to sickness and in health, that liquors, in all cases, only sold to the troubles of the traveler. Providence has Kindly placed at hand the cooling cocoa-nut milk, the orange, the sagar-cane, tamaring, Assertices and the seasons, to have the top unched fifther and has been deared as the many that have the heat of the same that he has the heat of the same that he had the cooling cocoa-nut milk, the orange, the sagar-cane, tamaring, Assertices and the deared of the fifther and has heat the heat of the same that he had the cooling cocoa-nut milk, the orange, the sagar-cane, tamaring, and the same that the milk had the cooling cocoa-nut milk, the orange, the sagar-cane, tamaring, and the same that the same that he had the cooling cocoa-nut milk, the orange the sagar-cane, tamaring, and the same that the sam mencement of the fever season, having to stop at of the day, but follow the example of the simple and healthy natives, we shall enjoy better health, with the prespect of again meeting these whom we love, and for whom we are thus encountering dangers. Motrisians, Feb. 79, 1886. WILLIAM DANIELS.

paper, with the broadest Yankes intimation that a paper, with the brow-est Yankee intimation that a donceur of a tin o'n of this root would awaken his ideas to its merita, and that if said can were left at a certain place be named in New York it would reach him in safety. To this I made a curt reply that "I "deeme, it a favor to spare them, and did not solicit "pure asers until next Fall, but those who applied with "car's remittance could have them." Immediately after this, and within a few days from the date of his begging for the roots with the tender of his paper, he commenced abusing this plant most unscrupulously, and has continued it ever since. Comment is unnecessary.

WM. R. PRINCE. sary. Fincking, March 25, 1856.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. FITCHBURG, Mass., Tuesday, March 18, 1856.

The state of political parties in this Commonwealth is at present highly interesting and some what hopeful. The news of the nomination of Millard Fillmore by the "National" Americans has produced extraordinary courage among the Republicans. There has been little doubt at any time that their party must become dominant in Massachusetts; but this action places the matter beyond a peradventure. In order to understand mere clearly the condition of the political atmosphere, it will only be necessary to analyze the 'American" party as it is at present constituted. It comprises three classes. First, there are the "Simon-pure" Native Americans - ardent, and no doubt honest in their opposition to Catholic and foreign influence in our Government. Their class embraces persons of parrow minds and an almost tanatical devotion to their "one idea." With their being men of one idea we find no fault, provided the idea be big enough. There are very few persons of talent and strength among them, and altogether they are probably less than one-eighth of the party. They will support Fillmore and Donel-son most heartily, as they would any other can-didates who might propose to make "Americanism" the paramount issue.
The second class embraces the great bulk of the

party-probably two-thirds of it. They are thoroughly Anti-Slavery in sentiment, and can by no honest means be brought to the support of meas ures which they see to be Pro-Slavery in their tendency. As in all parties, however, so here, there are great numbers who are remarkably susceptible to the influence of demagogueism, and a thorough party drill may bring in a good many of the present recusants. But the great majority of the present recusants. But the great major, which is class will unhesitatingly and irrevocably repudiate the Philadelphia platform and nominations.

There is still another class—important only from the position they occupy. These are mere adventurers; they care nothing about "Native-ism," and just as little about Slavery; their attachment to either is proportioned to the influence it will give them over the party. The Boston Bee is the organ of this class, and it embraces among its members the leaders of the party in the State-Baker, Brewster, Gardner, Carey, and others. They are somewhat anxious to support the Phila delphia nominations, and be in line with the Na-tional party; they will assuredly do so if they can carry the mass of the party with them; but if not they are willing to take any course which will keep the party together and give them the control of it. To this end a most desperate effort is being made throughout the State to persuade the Councils to "wait and deliberate;" to "do nothing rash;" to see if some plan cannot be arranged "so that "they can all act together." How far this scheme will succeed it is now impossible to determine. The probability is that the leaders will decide to support Fillmore; and, though expecting to lose a portion of their members, are anticipating a full compensation in the accession of the Fugitive Slave Act Whigs. The probable programme for next Fall is somewhat as follows: The nomination of John H. Clifford, a Pro-Slavery, Anti Liquor Law Whig, with K. N. proclivities, for Governor, by this means bringing in the fossil Whigs and Mummies: means bringing in the fossil Whigs and Munimies; the advocacy of the Springfield platform in the State election, by this means bringing in the Anti-Slavery Members of the party, and then with their formidable coalition placing H. J. Gardner in the Senatorial scat of Charles Summer. A very fice plan, and one that will be eminently successful but the party which the proofs were to the The for one thing-the people won't consent to it. The general opinion is that the rotten dynasty which has ruled Massachusetts for the last year has about exhausted its resources and is tottering to itsoverthrow. I hear numbers of Gov. Gardner's most enthusiastic supporters of last Fall declare that enthusiastic supporters of last rail declare day they cannot support him any longer. His utter silence in all his official communications on the subject of Slavery, except his strenuous advocacy of the repeal of the Personal Liberty bill; his conduct respecting the communications from Kausas and the general tone of his remarks at public meetings within a few weeks, have opened the eyes of a great many zealous partisans of his. Meantime, the cause of human freedom was never stronger in

to-day. We shall give a good account of ourselves next November. G. M. S. POLITICS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune NEW-HAMPSHIRE, March 21, 1856.

The smoke of the battle has rolled away, and we can judge somewhat of the condition and prospects of the political parties. That the Administration-Slave-Squatter-Free-Rum party is again sorely beaten is a happy fact, and will have most happy influences on elections in other States. The defeated can have clear consciences in one respect: they worked with all the energy of desperation, and left no stone unturned in order that Pierce might regain his foothold. All that Administration pressure, rum and money (which rum flowed much treer than *water*, and which money was unspar-ingly spent) could do was done, and every conceivable subterfuge was resorted to to goss over the real points at issue. Ksnsas matters were kept in the background as much as possible; honest people were told that the whole Kansas trouble was "got up" in order to induence the New-Hampshire election! and after the 11th of March nothing more would be heard from it! Their public speakers—and their number was legion—with Wells at the head, publicly stated that President Pierce was in favor of the Free State men, and was doing all that one in his position could do to forward the interests of freedom in Kansas! "All liars shall have a part, The Liquor Law was the question urged by them. Rum never had so many champions, never were so many imbued with the ardeat spirit of Democracy; there was a general opening of running threats from Canada to Massachusetts, and a gratuitous filling up of all the walking bar rels in the State, and open offerings of liquor the season. It really was as amusing as it was dis gusting to see the composition of the Administra-tics crowd. Honorable men stood aside. Everything that could be influenced by entreaty, threats Administration machinery, rum and money, was secured, and then what is the result! A good majority of the true stuff of which men are made in our Legislature—a decided victory throughout the State. It is always said that a man is indeed in a pitiable condition when he does not know when he is beaten: it shows that brains and life are nearly none. So with the Democratic party here, or rather their organs: poor fellows! they are elaiming a victory when all that they have done is to give a desperate death-kiek. November, when there will be no question of Liquor Law, no question of Judiciary, no local matters to divide public sentiment, the American Republicans of the Granite hills will torow such a for Freedom that all Hunkerdom will tremble and Frank Pierce dread to look his native State in the face. New-Humpshire is safe for the Presidential election; she has stood her ground at this time, and never again can such a fever be excited by the minions of Slavery. No extra exertions have been made by the Opposition. Relying on the he test purpose and firm resolve of the "natives," they went into the conflict stuned with moral courage and despising the trickery of professed poli-ticiens. But they will not be idle in future: a Summer's work is before them, and the work will

FILLMORE REPUDIATED.

The Hon. Silae Seymour, State Engineer and Surveyor, chosen by the Know-Nothinge at the last elec-tion, has addressed a letter to his fellow delegates from New-York to the late nominating convention at Philadelphia, in reply to a letter from them, in which he most decidedly repudiates the nomination of Fillmore. After a sketch of the arts and devices by which that nomination was obtained, this letter, which is published at length in the Albany Daily State Register, proceeds as follows:

is published at length in the Albany Daily State Register, proceeds as follows:

"In every point of view, the nomination of Mr. Fillmore must be regarded as a frand upon the American Party. But it might, perhaps, be submitted to as one of the unfortunate mischances of political management, if it did not involve an utter and fatal betrayal of the principles to which the party stands piedged before the country, and aside from which it possesses no vitality—no claim to the public confidence. Mr. Fillmore has never been known as connected with our organization. And I am creoibly informed, that up to the eve of his departure from the country, he denied all such connection. He has not been nominated as an American, but as a Whig, and a partisan of Southern interests. In fact, he was already in nomination by a portion of the Wrig Party—the party to which he has always belonged, and from which he has not up to this hour separated himself.

"The N. Y. Express, an unquestionable authority upon this subject, very satisfactorily settles his position by saying that he is the best specimen of the Odd Whig party, and declaring that he is presented to us as a candidate for the Presidency upon no other platform than that on which, with Clay, Webster, Houston, Crittenden, Corwin and others, he stood as real President—a President of the United States from 1850 to 1853"—a declaration foreibly conclusive, in view of the repudiation of the Platform of the American National Council by the Convention after Mr. Fillmore's nomination. No one speaks of Mr. Fillmore's services in our ranks—his devotion to our principles. He has rendered no such services—exhibited no such devotion. His claims are based upon his accidental occupancy of the Executive chair, and his use of the power of his office to foment sectional agitation on the subject of Sixvery. Should the party submit to the betrayal of its principles which is attempted, and undertake to advocate Mr. Fillsectional agitation on the subject of Sisvery, the party submit to the betraval of its principl the party submit to the betrayal of its principles which is attempted, and undertake to advocate Mr. Fillmore's election, its presses and its advocates will no longer be urging the conservative principles on which it has risen, but will be occupied with defense of the Fro-Slavery measures of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, and those of the present dynasty, their legitimate securel."

Of the prospects of this nomination Mr. Seymour

thus speaks: thus speaks:

"Gentlemen, the American party does not submit to
this betrayal. It is a sectional and bastard movement
—made by a section only—acquiesced in by a section
only. It is true that the strong habit of submitting to
what appears to be regular in a party sense produces,
to some extent, an apparent acquiescence in our State;
but when the voice of the whole country reaches us,
the state of cororable responses from the East or but when the voice, of the wane country feather as we shall hear no favorable response from the East of from the West. New-England, Pennsylvania, Olid and all the North West will unite in standing by the principles of our Order, and in refusing to engage in a fruitless sectional contest for the benefit of our be

trayers.

"A large majority of all the delegates from every Free State, except New York, New-Jersey and California, met in Convention at Philadelphia, and protested against the action of the Convention which made the nomination. You are aware to what extent your rown body sympathized with this movement. This Convention also united in a call for a National

made the nomination. You are aware to what extent your own body sympathized with this movement. This Convention also united in a call for a National Convention of the party, to meet in the City of New-York in June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, to be supported by the American party of the whole Union.

"Such is the spirit in which this sectional nomination of Mr. Fillmore is received.

"It is hardly probable that the disorganizers will be able to make a sufficient pretense of support to the abortive movement in the States I have named to even present an electoral ticket. And in our own State I have no doubt when an hour for reflection has been taken—when it is seen that party regularity does not bind our friends in support of this nomination, but that discipline has been violated in its production—the earnest, conscientious, true-hearted members of our Order will rally at their council fires around the original distinctive principles which bind us together, and let the panderers to sectional strife drift away with their Southern allies in the wake of the Democratic party." What Mr. Seymour himself proposes to do, and

What Mr. Seymour himself proposes to do, and what he would have others do, he sets out as follows:

"Upon a review of this subject, the path of daty for me seems plain. I remain with the American party—true to its principles, true to its organization, true to its hopes of usefulness and of triumph.

"Indeed, my wish is to expend my Americanism, rather than renounce or ignore it, by making it more practical: I wish to address it affirmatively to the great, real, practical interests of the country. I would have our creed expanded; and I mean by our creed, that so cordially and earnestly adopted at Binghamton—the true and proper creed of our party in this State, I must maintain—the action of the few, the very imperfect representation, in our State Council recently at Canandaigua, to the contrary notwithstanding. I would have this creed expanded by a declaration for an effective American Nationality, comprehending, in terms, bold and fearless, the protection of American interests and American citizens abroad; the encourin terms, bold and fearless, the protection of American interests and American editzens abroad; the encouragement of American industry at home, by engaging it on works of improvement of a national character, permitted by the Constitution; by preferring for consumption and wear the products of American labor; and by the elevation to office and places of Executive trust of progressive, practical men—men who by experience know how to improve, care for, and properly protect our industrial and all the great practical interests—the agricultural, the mechanical, the mercantile, the manufacturing, and the commercial—of this our great, practical and progressive people.

the manufacturing and the commercial—of this our great, practical and progressive people.

"From these high aims and considerations, I will not consent to be seduced and transferred to the support of a dead faction, and made an instrument in the hands of sectional agitators. In fine, I cannot be made to support the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, conceiving it to be alike the fruit of fraud, and the organization of party trenson. What I conceive to be duty for myself, I cannot hesitate to commend to my friends. I hope the American party of the State of New-York will join its bretheren from the West, from Pennsylvania, from New-England, and the entire Union, in the Convention to be held at New-York in June next, and there join in such action as will preserve our organization and advance our cause to an early and final triumph. Let no one fear that this Convention is called to make over the American party to any other interest. I know the disorganizers will call it a Republican movement—a conspiracy to sell out our strength to the support of an adversary. Having sold out themselves, it is very natural that they should bring such to the support of an adversary. Having sold out them-selves, it is very natural that they should bring such charges against those who refuse to be transferred. But the acts of the American Convention will be a conclusive answer to these charges, and will effectually silay whatever apprehension may have been excited by them.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The appearance of things in the street principally evoted to sale stables, has been for a few days past much more lively than at any period for several menths past, though the sales of horses have not been numerous, and whelly of the class for city work, in-cluding a few to neighboring farmers. The price of a ood farm work horse is about \$200, \$210 or \$225. For city work buyers are holding back for lower rates. Common tackies will bring \$100, and such as are used y stage proprietors, from \$125 to \$150.

As yet the stagemen have bought very few, and as or fancy horses, their sale is entirely out of the ques, tion. No one will buy a horse to drive on the road while the roads are in such horrid condition for driving; and no one Ekes to buy a pair of horses for city use while the street before his door is a mass of ce full of hills and holes, and dangerous to driving as a field of orbergs is to navigation. Then, again the igh price of hay deters the buyer, and will while it ds at \$1 25 and \$1 50 a hundred. This operates hard, too, on the owners of horses who bring them in er sale, as the keeping is 65 cents a day,

We counted on Tuesday about 500 horses on the two Hochs east and west of Third avenue, on Twentyfourth street, in ten stables, which is a larger number an we have seen there before for several months. these there were about 150 in Post's stable, mostly this State and Pernsylvania, and some of them

very good quality.

In Chamberlain's stable there were about 100, principally work-horses, from \$100 to \$175 cach, with some good pairs suitable for farm work at \$400 and upward. McCayley had 100 horses and a lot of mules in his stables. He has just returned from Maryland where he has made some high pelced sales of mules and Can wek horses

Mapes is locking for a lot of heavy Ohio workhorses, but he thinks they will not sell for city use much above the price of last year, because buyers in the city caunet afford to pay higher, though they cost

higher in 'he country, and will sell higher to farmers,

but not bere. The prevailing opinion among dealers seems to be that horses must sell higher this Spring than last, because they are worth more in the country.

Our opinion is that they will not sell much higher, and if owners have got them on hand at higher rates, they will have to take a smaller profit. Everybody new is waiting for good weather and dry roads. There is a good assertment of horses in market.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB. TUESDAY, March 25 .- Judge Livingston in the

Henry Meios, Secretary, read a paper prepared by Robert L. Pell upon the subject of converting food into blood and tissue and bones of the body, showing the necessity of adapting the food to the purposes required—that is, if fat is the object, let the food be fatproducing substances. The flesh of wild animals is usually lean, while those stall-fed are a mass of fat, because the feed is fatty. Potatoes produce but little fat, as compared with the same bulk of grain. The proportion is still greater between grain and turnips. The proper way is to feed both fat and bone and muscle-producing articles. Bran is very fattening. Rice produces little or no fat. It is judicious feeding that produces beautiful stock of all kinds. Milk contains all that is recessive for young animals. New oats are unfit for food for borses. There is some unaccountable chemical change that takes place by keeping the grain a few months.

Solon Robisson remarked that Western horsemen well understood this fact. Some pa-tures are much more fat-producing than others; and such pastures might not be valuable to dairymen. Indeed, some pa-tures will not produce cheese to any considerable amount.

Evaluation Non-York,—Judge Meios read a paper. HENRY MEIOS, Secretary, read a paper prepared by

Fruit in New-York .- Judge Matos read a pape Fruit in Note-1978.—Junge althos read a page-from the Western Fruit-Growers Association, formed of all the Western Counties of New-York, which shows that itwenty-three counties are included, and it is as-certained that there are 40,000,200 of young fruit-trees now growing in those counties. It is said that the lakes in the interior of this State have a great influ-

ence upon the production of fruit.

Land for the Poor.—Gro. E. Warring, Jr., read a paper upon the subject of purchasing a tract of land near the city, to sell to the poor of the city at cost, for agricultural purposes.

The cosign is to get a portion of the poor, who are willing to work, into a position where they can support themselves by cultivating a few acres. This sub-

et was laid over till next meeting.

A New Horse-Shoe. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN of Westchester County introduced a new kind of horse shoe with six calks, which he thinks, will prevent horses from slipping on the Russ pavement. These corks are made of steel of the same temper as stonecutters'

Freding Stock.—Mr. OLCOTT said that he had lately Feeding Stock.—Mr. OLCOIT said that he had lately perused a work upon the subject of feeding stock that shows many experiments, one of which is in favor of bean meal. He speke favorably upon the subject of cutting and steaming hay for cattle. Mr. O. spoke strongly against the wicked practice of stabling horses in a cellar without ventilation. All stables should be carefully ventilated by flues, and in Summer the windows should be open and covered with gauze or fine netting to keep out the flues. No stable should ever be provided with racks for horses to reach up to and cold down the law. be provided with racks for horses to reach up to and pull down the hay.

Mr. Jund introduced an article from The London

Journal of Arts, upon the wool-producing quality o various kinds of food. The experiment showed that pens were largely the most productive of any other tood. Kye, with salt, was the next most productive, according to this experiment.

GEO. E. WARING said he had but little faith in any

according to this experiment.

GEO. E. WARKING said he had but little faith in any feeding experiments. There are so many circumstances connected with all animals, and they are so various, that unless known, the experiment is worthless. He thought sait may be whelly dispensed with He had proved it so in feeding horses. His horses were in good condition, but they do not get a particle of sait except what they obtain from food grown upon land where sait is used as a manure.

Dr. Wellisoton—The experiment of feeding sait to horses, as shown in Dr. Waterbury's report, is a valuable one—showing that horses fed almost entirely without sait are equally healthy with those fed on a large quantity. For twelve years I was in poor health, and used sait every day. Since I have abjured the use of sait, I am much better, and fully believe that sait is the cause of many human diseases. My patients all improve fastest who cat the least quantity of sait. My father used to buy sait and hire men to feed it to cattle, but he finally became satisfied that it was useless. Thes only thing favorable to the use of salt is, that it creates appetite in fattening animals, and therefore hereases the fat by increasing the consumption of food.

Prof. YouMans—We need more intelligence applied

sumption of food.

Prof. Youmans-We need more intelligence applied to experiments, although we have made rapid advances within a few years upon the subject of appropriate food for certain purposes. All physiologists agree that no system can create anything necessary to

is support or development.

Mr. June coincided with Prof. Y. upon the want of and to prove it related an ancedote of a Southern planter who sent him half a tim of soil for analysis. One specimen was evidently taken from a spot where a log heap had been burned. Mr. Waxing proposed a series of experiments for the improvement of agriculture.

The Club will meet again next Tuesday.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

Governors was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms in the Rotunda. Present: Governors Smith, Duke, Townsend, Gunther, Bell, Tiemann, Oliver and Taylor. Number of inmates in the Institutions for the week ending March 22:

615 Randall's Island Hospital. 221 578 City Prisons. 389 1.566 Colored Home. 350 567 Colored Orphan Asylum. 180 297 Children at mass. 193 Lunatic Asylum. 578 City Prisons.
Aims-House 1,56 Colored Home.
Penitentiary 657 Colored Orphan Asylum.
Penitentiary Hospital 257
Work-House 777
Small-re- 1. Werk House 77 Small pox Hospital 7 Randall's Island 842 Decrease 57
Number remaining March 15, 1896
Admitted

A communication was received from the Warden A communication was received from the varieties the Penitentiary, asking for the appointment of additional keepers, on account of the increased number of court prisoners under his charge. Referred to the Committee on Penitentiary to report.

GOV. OLIVER stated that the Committee appointed last week in reference to the resignation of Gov. Draper had waited upon him, and, after stating the pro-ceedings of the Board, Gov. Draper accordingly con-sented to continue with the Board. Gov. Draper is

sented to centinue with the Board. Gov. Draper is new confined to his room at Albany from injuries received on the Hadson River Railroad on Wednesday last, caused by the cars running off the track. He was badly bruised on the hip by the violent concussion, but will be out in a few days.

The Committee on Bellevue Hospital, to whom was referred the communication of Dr. Cummings respecting elerical services rendered at the Hospital, respectfully report that they are adverse to paying for said. fully report that they are adverse to paying for said efvices, believing it to be the duty of the various de-

nominations to attend to the spiritual wasts of their poor without remuneration, and concluded with the

following resolution, which was adopted:
Beselved. That this Board deem it inexpedient to pay for any cierical services rendered at Believue Hospital.

The subject of erecting a Dead-House at Believue Hospital was made the special order for two weeks

Gov. Duono offered a resolution to increase the salaries of the Deputy Wardens at the Penitentiary Work-House \$200 each. Adopted.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF AL-DERMEN.

March 95, 1856—5 o'clock, p. m.—The Board met pursuant to a call, signed by a majority of the Mem-bers of the Board, for the purpose of acting upon a me-merial and draft of an act adopted by the Board of Councilmen, to be transmitted to the Legislature of this State, to raise \$1,000,000 to build a new City Hall,

The paper was read, when
Ald. Voorship, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, rose and said that the Committee on Finance, rose and said that the Committee on Finance had theroughly examined the same, and being satisfied of its correctness and the necessity for its passage, he would move a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of the memorial and draft of an The same was then adopted on a division, as fol-

The same was then acopies on a discour, a lows, viz:

Afterwal ce-Ald. Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Fox, Tucker, Voorhes, Grifith, Moneghan, the President, Ald. Fullmer, Ely, Valentine, Herrick, Drake-14.

Negative-Ald. Varian-1.

Ald. Ely inquired if it would not be proper under the call for the Board to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the subject of the location for the new Hall.

The Chairman thought that the charter required that it should have been mentioned specifically in the call. On motion, the Board then adjourned.

NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held at 7½ o'clock on Monday evening in their Committee Room. Clinton Hall, Astor piace—ISRARI. RUSSELL, csq., in the Chair. Present: The Hon. Jas. H. Titus, Wm. C. Gilman, R. N. Havens, Richard Reed, Stephen Cutter, Henry A. Oakley, Solomon Jenner, Jas. C. Holden, Salem H. Wales. The Treasurer acknowledged the receipt of \$70 during the month—a sum inadequate to carry out their benevolent purposes.

The Diaries of the Agents showed what had been done within the last four weeks; 450 persons have been visited in our City Jalls; 25 of these complaints were abandoned on their advice; 41 persons had been discharged from our respective Courts on their recommendation; 24 discharged convicts were relieved with money; 11 had been supplied with suitable clothing; 9 men and last from our State and County Prisons had been provided with employment; Bibles, Testaments and other good and appropriate books were cheerfully given.

During the evening several important questions NEW-YORK PRISON ASSOCIATION.

During the evening several important questions were introduced and discussed with animation, clearly indicative of a thorough desire to illustrate the benevolent designs of the Association, and especially to labor for the elucidation of that difficult problem, "The 'best means to render Prison discipline reformatory."

The new list of Officers and Committees elected are

a guaranty that the principles of this chartered Asso-iation will be more fully developed, and not only be numbered among the Christian and philanthropic Instintions of the day, but that its practical and salutary offnences will become more widely diffused over the

Denations of clothing and money are carnestly so-beided in behalf of this very useful Institution, and will be gratefully acknowledged by Hen. A. Oakley, esq., No. 66 Wall street.

THE TENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS. At precisely 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, Bro.

WHEREER brought down his gavel. So precise is this movement, that it comes as if by clockwork, and produces a general rush on the part of the Brothers for their seats. On this occasion, Council No. 5 was graced with the presence of its principal leaders, Bros. . T. Brocks, Ira Buckman, Charles E. Pearce, Wm. Van Duser, Ambrose W. Barnes, Cornelius Corson, Alderman Griffiths, the Hon. Edwin A. Ware, and - Palmer, formerly shadow-"right bower" and 'spot ball" to Bro. Combs. The presence of so many f this class indicated an expectation on their part of cavy work. Bro. Corsos read the minutes of the two preceding meetings, which, not differing essentially from THE TRIBUSE minutes, were readily approved. No initiation occurred. The Committee to straighten the Nineteenth Ward troubles, reported that a storm had prevented their further progress. A communication from The Express office gave notice of a forthcoming paper from that establishment, designed exclusively for the Order. A Brother from the eighteenth Ward, on leave, stated his Council had settled the rale that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander: that if Council No. 5 wanted other Councils to have their communications signed and countersigned in the sign manual of the President and Secretary, she should do so herself. That the resolution of Council No. 5 on this subject had come to his Council signed only by the Secretary, and that his Council had ordered it sent back because of its impertinence, and because it asked more than Council No. 5 had itself done. On motion of Bro. Patmer, the President was ordered to countersign the document.

Bre. Terren offered a preamble and resolution declaring, in substance, that

Claring, in substance, that

Wherear, This Council, in electing Bro. Dolan, to the Assembly, expected some resumeration, and selectes, Bro. Dolan has been of no use to the Order; therefore

Resolved, That Committee be appointed to ascertain what Bro. Dolan has done, and that the Committee have power to put Bro. Dolan under outh and compel him to swear.

Bro. Van Duser moved that the resolution be laid

on the table. Lost. Bro. WAINBIGHT advocated the resolution. Hoped the Committee would be appointed. Bro. VAN DUSER opposed it. He thought Bro. Dolan had dene as well as others who had been elected by this Order, and some persons thought he had done better than they had a right to expect, because he had kept his mouth shut. Bro. BROOKS also opposed the solution. He showed great wrath at THE TRIBUNE for exposing Bro. Dolan and Bro. Coombs. He said that those brothers would get mad, and would not reform out of mere spite. He was surprised that Bro. Tupper should offer such a resolution, as the investigation would expose Bro. Dolan still more. He believed that some one had made a tool of Bro. Tupper to get this resolution offered, so that THE TRIBUNE

In making this speech Bro. Brooks used a mixed tyle of elecution, composed of wrath; whining, and whimpering. In the course of it, he said that the reporter, whoever he might be, was a kar, a vil-

lain, a scamp, a perjurer, a traitor and a consummate Bro. Conson supported the resolution and declared that Bre. Dolan had no right to go to Albany and do nothing for the Order. He said that Bro. Dolan had never been the man to show himself in the Council when on his visits to the city, but that on these visits he had conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant all the comments and exposures complained of by

Bro. Brooks. As Bro. Corson resumed his seat a red-

nosed brother-probably an associate of Bro. Dolandeclared that Bro. Dolan had not been in the city at all. This was too much for the honesty and simplicity of Bro. Palmer. He became suddenly heated, and with great earnestness proclaimed that Bro. Dolan had been in the city two or three times, and that on one occasion he had passed the door of Council No. 3, while the Council was in session, but that he was not in a fit condition to come up the stairs. Bro. P. had always heretofore considered Bro. Brooks to be a man of principle, and he was astonished to see the position he took now. He thought it was a pretty fix for a man who preached Temperance-who belonged to the Temperance Alliance, and who held temperance meetings on the docks every Sunday, to support such men as Bros. Combs and Dolan; though no temperauce man himself, Bro. Palmer likes to see consistency n the professors, and he cannot, as some do, go for the indefinite postponement of the subject, and that a vote of thanks be tendered Bro. Dolan for his acts in his present position. Bro. Palmer asked if reference was had to the official or to the private acts of Bro. Dolan. Bre. B. replied with great boldness that a skunk holds his position anywhere. This strong allusion no doubt deterred the Brothers from pressing the resolution. On motion of Bro. Van Dusen, the subject was postpened indefinitely, never to come up again. Query:

Where does this leave Bro. Dolan Bro. WAINEIGHT arose, and with an air of solemn serioustess, stated that he understood that the Reporter of THE TRIBUNE was now in the room. [Whew ! isn't he always there?] He moved that the person who had first discovered him be ordered to point him out forthwith. Bro. Wheeler opened wider his eyes rolled up hurriedly his sleeves-clutched nervously his gavel-and stated gravely the motion. A universal Aye saved the trouble of a count, and served as an unmistakable evidence of an all pervaling desire of the Brothers to come in closer relations with their reporter. Bro. Charles E. Pearce, the Know-Nothing School Trustee (probably in compliance with the resolution just adopted), and in the mode of a boy puffed with the consequence of his story, declared that the door keeper told him, that an old man with a cane who was now sitting in the Council had said to him, the door keeper, that Bro. Aaron Bogert was seen that afternoon talking to some men somewhere! and pointing to a smooth faced lad who stood by a pillar ear the President, said in loud tones, "There he stands now." The youth referred to stepped forward, and though crimson with blushes, said that there must be some mistake somewhere. That though his name was Bogert, it was not Aaron Bogert. He stammered out a wish for a Committee of Investigation, to see if he really was the reporter. Alderman Griffith opposed this. His idea was that charges ought to be preferred first. Bro. Barnes favored the Committee. He knew who the reporter was, and he would expose him if his (Bather's) acts and speeches were not left out of the reports. He could lay a trap to catch him in was then two weeks. The unnecessary warmth evinced by Bro. Barnes in the delivery of his speech,